

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 22, 1922.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

J. F. Parr and family came over from Bodie on Sunday last to spend the week. Willie Sinclair and wife came up from the Mine Mill House on Sunday.

On Monday Mrs. J. Edmonston, mother of Mrs. David May, and her son, Lee Edmonston and wife, and the latter's brother, George Bowen, returned to Sonoma, Mrs. Lee Edmonston and Mr. Bowen having been sent for on account of the serious illness of their father.

A. F. Bryant arrived home on Tuesday morning from San Francisco, in his own buggy from Carson.

Dr. C. Sinclair arrived home from San Francisco on Tuesday afternoon, in his own conveyance from Carson. Miss Hardy came up with him from Antelope.

Public Administrator Hayes was in town yesterday.

Frank P. Willard was in town yesterday. Mayor A. Gettard is in town.

SUPERIOR COURT.—In the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Virden, in the case of Lee vs. Collison, decided that the alleged cross complaint was simply a counter claim and required no answer. A new trial in the Superior Court was granted. C. L. Hayes for appellant Lee, and F. P. Willard for defendant. In Blackford vs. Gregory et al, the Court sustained the demurrer and ten days given to amend complaint. To-day Judge Virden is acting as a committing magistrate in the case of O. Blake, charged with drawing a deadly weapon on Justice Fales, who is consequently disqualified to act in the case.

Said "Yes."—At the election held in this town Saturday last, to authorize the levying of a tax sufficient to raise \$600 for school purposes, there were but nine votes opposed to the tax. Some of those who voted "No" have been educated partly at the expense of those who had no children at school at that time, but now have, but they did not object to the payment of a school tax, and it was not grateful in those who had enjoyed the privilege of the school to try to cripple it now that they had no further use for it. No one other than as you would have them do unto you.

PASTORAL NEW.—Frank P. Willard, Bodie's only lawyer, has purchased a few acres of land near Escondido, San Diego county, for a permanent home, and on or about the first of October he will move his family on to it, a portion of his household goods having been sent over the mountains last week on a fruit team to Sonoma. Mr. Willard and his family will be missed in Bodie, but there are many who will envy their good fortune in getting a home in so fair a portion of our favored State.

Houses Jr.—Is it not time the fire apparatus had a proper abiding place? The Fire Trustees should do something in the matter of erecting a suitable building for its preservation. It will cost but little, and our citizens will undoubtedly contribute money and labor. Now that the harvest is over, we ought to have some time to devote to fire matters, for we know not at what moment the apparatus may be called into use. We suggest that the Trustees have a meeting at once.

Flags Were Up.—Bridgeport noticed the Centennial anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington, on Monday last by throwing the Stars and Stripes to the breeze. The Court House, hotels, Hays & Bro, and the Chronicle-Union flags were all up. The school flag halyards are broken, so the school flag was not raised.

Among the Indians.—The measles are among the Putes, who have a camp above the old Day place and to the west of the road leading to Hutton's ranch. Lucy's baby died with them on Thursday night, and yesterday Sam A. Hopkins made a coffin for it, its father intending to give it a Christian burial.

The Tax Rate.—The Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday next, the 25th, to levy State and County taxes for this year. It will also levy a tax on Bridgeport property sufficient to raise \$600 for the Bridgeport school, in accordance with the result of the election held on Saturday last to authorize said tax.

No Fooling Here.—Our officers do not intend to have any funny work going on here, and as soon as a man comes to town and sees there is "lots of fun" in getting gloriously tight, our officers promptly put him in the stone mansion, and this week they had occasion to put several in the Cooler.

Held.—George Troy, charged with drawing a deadly weapon on a sheepman near Mono Lake, was examined before Justice Montrose, of Lundy, and held to answer before the Superior Court, bail being fixed at \$250. Troy arrived here on Thursday, and gave bonds.

A Sudden Death.—P. H. McIntire, a miner, died suddenly at the Lakeview mine, near Lundy, on Saturday night last. His funeral took place in Lundy on Monday afternoon and was well attended. The deceased was about 50 years of age and formerly resided in Bridgeport.

For the Winter.—The Hecler family, of Bodie, will soon leave for the other side of the Mountains to spend the winter. The two past winters have been so severe at Bodie that those who can are sending their families away for the winter. If houses could be obtained, many would come to Bridgeport for the season.

Box.—Willie Butler, with May's big team, arrived here on Monday, sick. Supervisor May came over from his home on Wednesday and took charge of his team and drove it to Lundy.

The Sonoma Indians, who were here haying, have mostly gone home.

We are now having some pleasant weather.

Foster says we are to have a heavy storm on Monday next, the 25th.

For Indian Education.—In reply to a petition sent from Big Pine to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Edmunds Spencer of that place has received information that the government is willing to contract with the authorities of the public schools for the education of the Pute children at the rate of \$10 per capita per quarter. Any district authorities wishing to take advantage of this, or any receiving Indian children in the public school, should help the school fund by communicating with D. M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.—Layo Register.

The Blue Book.—Secretary of State White will accept our thanks for a copy of the Blue Book, or State Register, compiled by him and just published by the State. It contains a great fund of information of State matters, and fine illustrations of all our State buildings. Mr. White has done good work in its preparation.

The Rebel Admiral has notified the authorities of Rio Janeiro that the city will be reduced to ruins unless they surrender the city unconditionally. He has the city at the mercy of about thirty men-of-war of all classes ready to pour shot into the place.

What sort of a Thanksgiving Proclamation will President Cleveland give the country this Fall? Perhaps he will give the Day the go-by this year, as no one but the "gold-bugs" will be able to buy turkeys.

The "Bad Man from Bodie" now and then comes to the front in some other locality in some lucrative position. Ramon Montenegro, formerly of Bodie, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff in Sacramento.

Fred L. Ames, of Boston, the millionaire who was recently found dead on the steamer Pilgrim, running between Boston and New York, was the owner of the Copperopolis mines.

The White House baby's name has been chosen. It is Esther, the meaning whereof in Hebrew is "a star" and "good fortune." The name is not only Scriptural, but a family one.

Mrs. M. E. Cronch, the well-known nurse of Tuolumne county, died at Sonoma on Wednesday of cancer.

The Rebels have been bombarding Rio Janeiro, a barbarous mode of warfare, which civilization should discountenance.

The new cruiser Columbia, built at Philadelphia, made 21.3 knots an hour.

Riverdale and San Bernardino are free from Chinese, all having left, fearing arrest.

SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE.
Of the diseases to which it is adapted with the best results, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a family medicine, comprehensive in its scope, has never been thrust upon public attention in the guise of a universal panacea for bodily ills. This claim, daily arrogated by the owners of the daily press by the proprietors of medicines for inferior to it as specifics, has in a thousand instances disgusted the public in advance by its absurdity and the prospects of other remedies of superior qualities have been handicapped by the pretensions of their worthless predecessors. But these American people know, because they have verified the fact by the most trying tests, that the Bitters possesses the virtues of a real specific in cases of malarial and liver disorder, constipation, nervous, rheumatic, stomach and kidney trouble. What it does it does thoroughly, and mainly for this reason it is endorsed and recommended by hosts of respectable medical men.

NEW TO-DAY.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., September 2, 1922.
THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1922,
at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Composition, United States History, Orthography, Penmanship, Reading, Methods of Teaching, School Law, Industrial Drawing, Physiology, Civics, Government, Elementary Bookkeeping, Vocal Music.
The additional branches required for Secondary Grade Certificates are as follows:
Philosophy, Algebra, English Literature.

CORNELLIA RICHARDS, Superintendent of Schools.



A cream of tartar baking powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Examiner.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
Wholesale 108 Wall St., N. Y.

DULL AND CONTENTED.

Graphic Sketch of the People in a Well-Governed French-Canadian Village.
In the quiet village, where the good word is law, there is likely to be little bawling and less drinking, for the French-Canadians are neither quarrelsome nor intemperate. There may be a tavern, or perhaps two taverns, where not only guests are received, but where liquor is sold, but the cure sees to it that they are closed very early in the evening. Long before midnight the streets of the place are deserted, and a late wanderer need have no fear of drunken hoodlums. A well-governed French-Canadian village, where the cure is thoroughly respected because of his wisdom and piety, affords a decided contrast to many rural communities in English Canada and on our own side of the border.

The people are not enterprising. At least this seems to be true of all but a few exceptions. They are content to let what comes in their way, with the happy faith that the morrow will bring with it its daily bread. They are averse to breaking in new lands, and, as the families are large, the division of the farms generation after generation finally results in such small portions that some of the children must seek employment elsewhere if all are to live. Very few of them are willing to go to the new lands of Manitoba and the northwest, but they find congenial occupation in the cities. They are admirable mechanics and are most loyal and devoted servants, says Henry Loomis Nelson, in Harper's Magazine.

The Scotchman or Englishman who is at the head of a great establishment prefers the French-Canadians to his own countrymen as subordinates. He will tell you that the Frenchmen will remain with him all their lives; that no such thought as seeking new employment or leaving the old for the purpose of engaging in ventures for himself will ever enter a French-Canadian's head. He will stay by his old employer all his life, and his son will succeed to his own or a better place in the service of the house. On the other hand, the Englishman or Scotchman will take the first opportunity to go into business for himself, and will use his employment as a stepping-stone to something better.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

A Prime's Footstep Commemorated By a Monument.

Americans are not the only people who show an undying reverence for a lordly title. The author of "Around About South America" tells of his visit to Stanley Falkland Islands, the southernmost town on the globe, where an incident convinced him that a name sometimes equals an event.

The decidedly English expression of the town is greatly heightened upon going on shore, where I land upon a small jetty, at whose extremity stands a pyramidal brick and stone monument, bearing on a tablet the rather inexpressive communication: "Alfred, 24th February, 1874."

Knowing that many nations had at different times claimed possession of these islands, and that several conflicts had resulted, it was but natural to suppose that this proud pile distinguished the spot where some British Lieutenant Coles had, single-handed, repelled the landing cutters of several French or Spanish men-of-war, and that his appreciative countrymen had thus made the fact known to such of the great world as might by accident stray thither.

The very first citizen I met I begged to tell me more of this brave, this doughty Alfred, apologizing, of course, for a memory defective in matters of historical detail. And my blood almost congealed within my veins and my heart stood still with awe as I learned that here, here on this very spot, a "real live" English prince had once set his foot, on coming ashore to pay a visit to the governor.

My informant stood solemn and serious, but there is no use in denying that I was profligate enough to laugh.

Paraguay Points.

At the beginning of the last war (in 1880) the population of Paraguay was reckoned at 770,000; to-day it has less than 250,000—and fully six-sevenths of that number are women. These figures do not refer to the nomadic savages that swarm that part of the country called the "Chaco," whose borders are separated from Asuncion only by the narrow river—but to their near kinsmen of more or less civilized blood, who live in bamboo huts, cultivate the soil to a limited extent, and consider themselves civilized. The uncontrolled Indians of the Chaco are reported by the government statisticians to number upwards of 100,000, but in reality nobody knows much about them. Even at the capital the aboriginal Guarani language is more universally spoken than Spanish, and the weekly journal, El Latino Imperial, is half of it printed in that language.

The Feroocious Afghans.
With all the races with which the English have come in close contact, the Afghans are the most uncivilized in stature and grain. They are fierce, bloodthirsty, fanatical and treacherous; their good qualities are of the elementary, domestic kind, and their highest virtue is courage, which they possess in a conspicuous degree. They are uncivilized in the sense that they are without any national cohesion or responsibility. Each man is independent of his fellows and rejects the authority of even tribal chiefs. No doubt there are in every clan or tribe men of prominence for their wealth or prowess or cunning, who command a certain following. But their influence is personal and temporary and vanishes as quickly as it has sprung up.

Why Brick Carriers Fleece.

Cargoes of brick have to be stored in the most careful manner, says the Philadelphia Record, or else the vessels carrying them will founder in the slightest weather, owing to the strong tendency of the brick to absorb the water caused by the leakage which necessarily occurs on all wooden vessels. The brick will absorb the water as fast as it runs in from an ordinary leak, and the increased weight of the brick causes the vessel to settle until she makes the final plunge, and the crew are frequently at a loss to know the cause. To new shoals, defective work in the vessel's construction and other causes are attributed the disasters.

That Was Different.

A story is told of a startling experience of Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, in Gorhambury. This English lady was driving along a country road, when a gate was opened for her by a small country lad. She gave him a small coin and a pleasant smile, and said: "I'm sure you are not a Hertfordshire boy, because you are so polite." "There's a liar, 'cause I be," was the convincing reply.

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "STAR" QUARTZ MINE M. A. No. 301.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bridgeport, California, Sept. 2, 1922.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MARTIN JONES AND F. E. LUTY, per E. A. Foster, Attorney in Fact, whose Postoffice address is San Francisco, California, have this day filed their application for a patent for fifteen hundred linear feet of the Star Mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situated in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, and State of California, and designated by the said owners and official plat on file in this office as lot number 38 in Township 7, North Range 24 N., Mount Diablo Meridian. Said lot No. 38 A, being described as follows, to-wit:

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.
Beginning at a porphyry stone, 2x1x2.4 feet, and marked S. L. No. 1 U. S. S., set in a mound of earth and stone, said stone being situated at the west end of the lode line of said mine, and also the point of location; whence bears N. 89° E. 46 links distant, a small dead pine tree 2.2 feet in circumference, marked S. L. No. 1 B. T.; N. 21° E. 70 links distant, a small pine stump marked S. L. No. 1, S. 8. S. E. 124 links distant, entrance to Tunnel No. 2; thence Course 1—N. 19° E. 4.05 chains or 288.6 feet to a porphyry stone, 1x1x1.5 feet, marked S. L. No. 1; thence Course 2—right 101° 50', on to the North Boundary of the Star Mine—Course 3—S. 8° 25' E. 81 links or 51.5 feet to a porphyry stone, 1x1x1.5 feet, marked S. L. No. 2; thence, deflecting right 10° 57', on to the intersection of the North Boundary of the Star Mine with the east boundary of the Lookout Mine, whence bears S. 8° E. 122 links distant, a pine tree 3.8 feet in circumference, marked S. T. & S. L. No. 2; 29 chains or 184.8 feet to the inch post marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. 11, U. S. S., set in mound of stone, whence bears S. 89° E. 34 links distant, a pine tree 5.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. 11 B. T.; N. 59° E. 27 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. 11 B. T.; S. 8° E. 122 links distant, a stone mound with stake marked S. E. Cor. Star Mine, this being one of the original corners; thence, deflecting right 97° 45' W. 1.835 chains or 118.6 feet to a porphyry stone 1x1x1.5 feet, marked S. L. No. 11, U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, being at the east end of the lode line Star Mine, whence bears S. 89° E. 41.9 chains or 261.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1x1x1.5 feet, marked S. L. No. 11 B. T.; S. 8° E. 122 links distant, a pine tree 3.5 feet in circumference, marked S. E. Cor. S. T.; thence, deflecting right 10° 57', on to the South Boundary, with vacant lands to the south of line Course 4—N. 38° 25' W. 2.72 chains or 169.0 feet to a stone 2x1x2.5 feet, marked S. S. W. Cor. No. 4 U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, deflecting right 97° 45' W. 1.835 chains or 118.6 feet to a porphyry stone marked Lookout S. E. Cor. No. 11; 4.225 chains or 265.5 feet in place of beginning—Magnetic Variation 19° E. Containing 19.88 acres.

TRAVERSE LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE WITH THE 1/4 SECTION CORNER BETWEEN SECTIONS 15 & 22, T. 7 N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid 1/4 Sec. Corner, thence Var. 19° E.—Course 1—S. 89° E. 34.19 chains to a point, mound of rock, thence—Course 2—N. 37° E. 12.25 chains to a point on hill; thence—Course 3—S. 8° E. 122 links to L. L. No. 1 Star Mine; thence—Course 4—N. 38° 25' W. 122.05 chains to 1/4 Sec. Corner, closing course.

SURVEY LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE L. L. NO. 1 WITH THE N. E. CORNER GREAT WESTERN MINE.

Commencing at a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. 1 U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, thence, Variation 19° E.—Course 1—S. 8° E. 122 links to a stone 2x1x2.5 feet, marked S. L. No. 1 U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone.—Course 2—N. 38° 25' W. 7.57 chains to a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. 1.

LODE LINE.

Beginning at the porphyry stone 2x1x2.4 feet, marked S. L. No. 1 U. S. S., being the west end of the lode line, and also, the point of location; thence—Course 1—S. 8° E. 122 links to the porphyry stone 1x1x1.5 feet, marked S. L. No. 1 U. S. S., being the East end of lode line Star Mine.

The location of this mine is Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in the Book No. 2, page 2, of Records of said District.

This claim is bounded on the North, East and South by vacant lands, and on the West by the Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Star Mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Recorder of the County of Inyo, California, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG, Registrar.

It is hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in the Bancroft Chronicle-Union, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

C. W. CRAIG, Registrar.

E. M. FOLGER, Attorney in Fact.
First publication September 22, 1922.
Last publication November 12, 1922.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS

REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN, General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candles and Nuts,
Yankee Notions,
Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

ENVIOUS BRITONS.

Uncle Sam's Naval Improvements Open Their Eyes.

The New American Navy Is Regarded in England as an Unnecessary Expense—What They Think of Our Big Warships.

How far the naval renaissance of the United States results from any emulation on the part of the people that warships are required, or appeals to national sentiment promoted by the shipbuilding interest, is not worth inquiry, says the London Standard. The Americans know their own business best. Nevertheless, to an outsider, the great republic seems to have begun to build war vessels when they are least requisite. Her seaboard is of enormous extent, but is in little peril from any enemy and science within the past ten or fifteen years has enabled harbors to be defended by mines, torpedoes and other deadly means which were unknown in the days "before the war." One cannot well imagine the circumstances under which the United States need, unless by the most deplorable folly or intentional aggressiveness, drift into hostilities with any other great power. The result is in the happy position of having—except in one instance, and as that instance is our Canadian fellow-subjects we decline to discuss any such possibilities as an Anglo-American war—no neighbors at all fit to rope with her. The nearest are, indeed, navyless, and all the rest know their own resources too well to think, even if there was the least chance for a quarrel, of trying conclusions with her. Still, it was at one time believed, might perhaps give passing trouble. But even at that period the United States fleet in the Pacific was quite equal to that of the smaller powers.

The good fortune of the country which recently made her formidable display of sea-going fighting machines is that she can concentrate all her fleets along her home coast. She does not possess colonies scattered all over the world and requires none. She has no fleets of coast ships to convey from the other side of the globe, as a European power, when by any accident we are threatened with difficulties by one of the huge armed states of Europe. The southern cruisers almost ruined the merchant fleet, but it was not the absence of a navy that for twenty years subsequently prevented the Americans from recovering their carrying trade. If, therefore, the republic is prepared to continue a pacific career, neither to annex nor "protect," and to refuse—in accordance with the early and, it seemed, the fixed policy of the republic—to form any "entangling alliances" or acquire any "territory beyond the sea," a much smaller navy than that she is so feverishly building might serve all the wants of the country. At present, including gunboats and other small craft, the United States navy numbers eighty vessels, mounting more than eleven hundred guns, and including among this generally indifferent roll of ships some very fine specimens of the modern floating battery. The Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark, San Francisco, Atlanta and Yorktown are all straddled with a formidable description. In addition there is the dynamite-gun vessel Vesuvius, the efficiency of which has still to be proved; and, as it is not unlikely to be quite as destructive to friends as to foes, the most sincere desire of every well-wisher (including her inventor) is that this outcome of American ingenuity may forever remain a speculative curiosity for such festive exhibitions as that of the Columbian naval review.

STEALING BONES AND RELICS.

Grave Robbers at Work at an Indian Burying Ground in Connecticut.

The Pequot Indians in Connecticut, last of that famous tribe of Indians, are aroused over a recent attempt on the part of white men to rob their burying ground of bones and relics. The Indians discovered some men at work on a grave in which, it is said, a descendant of Robin Cassinament was buried. Several half-breeds at once gave chase to the men who fled. The burying ground is near the middle of the Pequot reservation, which is a rough, heavily wooded tract of land about one mile wide by two long in the southwest corner of North Stonington, seven miles north of New Britain. It is known as the Indian town. The state long ago set it off to the exclusive use and practical ownership of the descendants of the Pequots, so long as any remain. About a dozen families of mixed blood have remained there during the last twenty-five years. The last pure-blood Pequot to die was Amanda Nedson, about three years ago. The Pequot descendants are for the most part poor, but, according to the Philadelphia Telegraph, they have the highest regard for the burial place of their race and for years have been tormented by relic hunters. For some time there appears to have been a general demand for Pequot Indian relics. Many rich men have rewarded explorers in the Indian country. In southeastern Connecticut and southwestern Rhode Island have been found large quantities of Indian pipes, beads, arrow heads, loaves, drills, knives and trinkets worn by the Indians. In why one is found trespassing in the Pequot cemetery it may be at the risk of his life, for the Indians are said to be very angry.

The Queen's Lamprey Pie.

In accordance with an ancient custom, Queen Victoria has been presented with a lamprey pie. It was an elaborate affair, and was presented by the mayor, Mr. Matthews. He signified his intention of giving it, and the queen, through the lord high steward of Gloucester, intimated that she would be happy to receive it. Consequently the pie came, accompanied by two silver skewers bearing the arms of the city and the name of the mayor.

IDLE FIELDS IN THE SOUTH.

Plenty of Suitable Land Ready for Cultivation in South Carolina.

The principal cause of the abandonment of so much rice land in South Carolina is the lack of capital, due to heavy losses sustained by the planters during the late war. They were left without working capital and the means to employ labor, and freshets had broken the dikes and filled up the canals and ditches so that it would have required a considerable outlay of money to have put the rice plantations in their former condition. There is no lack of the best rice lands in the state, with good water facilities, which can, according to the Boston Herald, be purchased for a merely nominal sum. Another reason why so much of the rice land has been abandoned is the scarcity and inefficiency of the negro labor, the good labor having been drawn away by other industries which afford better pay. There is every opportunity for the introduction of improved machinery, which would do away with much of the inefficient labor in the building up and repairing of dikes, canals, etc., and machinery could also be used in the preparation of the land and the cultivation and harvesting of the crop. It is not unusual to find plantations of ten thousand acres, with perhaps half of this amount of land available for rice culture, in a narrow strip along the river front from a half mile to a mile in width, and it is quite possible for anyone starting in with sufficient capital to secure the finest rice lands at a very low price, and by the introduction of improved methods, and especially by the introduction of improved machinery, to be largely independent of the scarcity and inefficiency of the labor. The cultivation of rice is a very expensive undertaking, and as a rule it can be carried on much more economically on a large scale than on a small one, and probably for the production of no other purely agricultural crop are capital and strict business methods so necessary as for the production of rice by the method of water culture, of which there is an abundant supply, which comes down laden with the most fertile portions of the soils of the up country. It would seem that here was a fine field for the employment of dormant northern capital, which if rightly applied would bring in large returns.

DROPPED OUT OF THE SKY.

The Academy of Sciences Discovers a Rare Meteorite.

The academy of sciences is in possession of a treasure that it has made frequent efforts to secure before and which is of deep interest to scientists. The specimen is a meteorite recently found in Butte county.

Several years ago, says the San Francisco Chronicle, a large meteorite was seen to fall near Oroville, and parties under the lead of Dr. Harkness, of the academy of sciences, and others made extensive researches for the precious celestial wanderer, but no one found it until lately. It was immediately purchased by the academy, and Dr. Harkness considers it one of the finest specimens of the kind extant.

The irregular mass of meteoric iron weighs fifty-three pounds, is fourteen inches in length, six inches thick and ten inches high, and in shape somewhat resembles a small ham. What makes the specimen of more than ordinary interest and value is the remarkably clear development of the Widmannstätt figures by the application of acid. These figures, first discovered by Widmannstätt in 1808, are sections of planes of cleavage or crystalline structure along which segregation or chemical change of some sort has taken place and whose form and position with reference to each other are in accordance with the laws governing the development of crystalline substances belonging to the isometric system.

But few meteorites have been found in this state, the San Bernardino meteorite found in 1880 being the largest and weighing one hundred and twenty pounds. It is the property of the state mining bureau and is now on exhibition at the world's fair. The El Dorado meteorite, found in 1870, weighed eighty-five pounds and was the first discovered in the state. The origin of these fragments, which contain meteoric iron, nickel, cobalt, silica, sulphur and other substances found on the earth, is disputed, but the generally accepted theory is that they are pieces of material thrown off by planets.

Deaths of the Esquimaux Dog.

Lieut. Peary was asked the other day what kind of dogs he would take north with him. He replied: "The Esquimaux dogs which we brought back on our return from our former expedition. Any other dog than an Esquimaux dog will not last three days in the cold weather there, while the Esquimaux will endure a degree of cold that is surprising. Some of the dogs I had before would travel for three or four days without eating food, and they slaked their thirst with the snow. A pound of pemican a day to each was the usual ration. They do not feel the cold and will not seek shelter except when the wind is blowing. I have seen them curl up to sleep, apparently perfectly comfortable, on the snow, with no covering, when the thermometer was forty degrees below zero. Any other dog that I know of could not endure this."

Cycling Abroad.

In England 130,000 velocipedes are turned out annually. In Coventry 15,000 workmen are employed in the business. In France, where the machine first appeared, its use was limited through prejudice; people laughed at it. Now there is an army of 800,000 proprietors wheelmen in that country, without counting the immense number of amateurs who hire machines. In 1895 the Paris police authorities issued 15,000 licenses to wheelmen; now the number of velocipedists is estimated at something over 30,000. In 1893-94, 60,000 machines were sold, and it is believed that one-half of them are used in the city alone.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Chief Cause of the Numerous Desertions of Seamen.

Stringent Restrictions Render Service at Mare Island So Unbearable That Competent Men Are Hard to Retain.

Capt. Ludlow's requisition to the secretary of the navy for men for the Behring sea fleet and the desertion by the dozens of sailors from north-bound vessels in Puget sound have attracted considerable attention in marine circles to the fact that enlistments in the United States naval service are becoming beautifully less every day.

Not only is the Behring sea fleet having a hard time getting men, but the news has leaked out that the whole Pacific squadron is short of seamen, and that there exists a spirit of discontent among those that are enlisted which almost borders on mutiny.

A San Francisco Call reporter interviewed a dozen or more seamen from the navy yard separately, and as these men's statements, with the exception of two, agreed in every particular, it might be well for the secretary of the navy to investigate the cause of some of the men's complaints.

"Why do men of the Pacific squadron desert?" was asked of a seaman of the United States steamer Alliance. He answered: "For the simple reason that the restrictions placed on the men of the Pacific squadron are more stringent than at any other naval station of the United States. A sailor is allowed absolutely no privileges at all when on duty at Mare Island. Unlike the British navy yard at Esquimaux, or even the yards on the Atlantic coast of the United States, Mare Island is bound up with a lot of rules and red tape which makes a sailor a slave in every sense of the word every hour of the twenty-four. Vessels of the Pacific squadron, especially those on local coast and Behring sea duty, appear to be commanded after the fashion of the Mare Island navy yard. Fines are imposed for the least incivility and breach of discipline, and no other time save that allotted for shore leave is given to seamen during which they might call their souls their own."

"So degenerated has become the naval service of the Pacific coast through the enforcement of trifling and aggravating rules at the navy yard and also on board of vessels of the Pacific squadron that good men will no longer sign to serve here. The consequence is every greenhorn that comes along is picked up, and the average crew of a naval vessel on a Pacific station consists of the scum of all nationalities. Naval seamen dread duty at Mare Island about as much as they do life in a prison. Nearly all the time of the men stationed at the yard is spent in bowing and scraping around officers and working on senseless jobs, sometimes of a very menial nature."

Several of the late crew of the Thetis, men from the Omaha and a few of the Monterey's crew told stories almost identical with that of the Alliance man. Perhaps it is not the fear of a northern voyage alone which makes men desert the United States navy and renders the present scarcity of sailors so obvious.

CANNOT ACT THE FLUNKY.

Americans Make Fools of Themselves When They Undertake to Be Snobs.

The fact of the business is, we Americans do not know how to be snobs, and when we try to do the flunky act we make fools of ourselves, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. When there is any walking backward or other sycophantic koo-tooting to be done we should therefore practice our steps in private and learn at least enough to avoid egregious blunders before appearing in public to make an assine exhibition of our clownish stupidity. We laugh to scorn the servile flunkyness of our British brethren, but they beat us at that sort of thing out of sight. They are born and brought up in an atmosphere of class distinction. The line is sharply drawn with servility on one side and privilege on the other. A hereditary aristocracy, with titles, offices and honors that are grounded in the history of the country, naturally and, in a sense, properly commands the homage of a hereditary snobocracy. To cringe and to truckle is the inherited habit of the lower classes. They are to the manner born, and they know how to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee without falling on the nose. Furthermore, there is reason in it, as thrift follows their fawning. They find their profit in the obsequious smile; servility and assiduous humility are the terms on which they transact business, and to bend and to bow is pounds, shillings and pence in the pocket.

There are no such arguments in favor of class feeling and class custom in this country, and indeed the case here seems to be pretty much reversed, as it is the would-be aristocrats who are the toadies with us; the common folk, our plain people, as President Lincoln called them, being proverbially independent of temper and manly in behavior. There is no pecuniary gain in American snobbery, and as to hereditary sentiment, that is indeed an absurdity among shoddies who are afraid to inquire as to their grandfathers, dreading to find them among the butchers and bakers and candlestick makers who kept shop in the back street. It is more than difficult to account for the rise and progress of the servile habit in our land of equality and independence; but here as elsewhere there seems to be a streak in human nature which demands satisfaction in snobbish observances, in the display of a slavish, parasitic spirit. Such being the case, we might as well recognize the fact; and to that end we should institute measures for permitting snobs to disport themselves decently and in order. If they must walk backward and drop on their knees, and all the rest of it, let all be done properly and in due flunky fashion.

CHARACTER IN HANDSHAKES.

Personal Fecundation as Indicated by the Member.

The other evening at dinner, says a writer in Woman, we were much interested in talking over the impressions we can carry away with us of people newly introduced. My mother said she always noticed the teeth, and drew many conclusions from the color, shape, size, transparency, etc. We were all somewhat struck with her really clever portrayal of the character of some friends known to us intimately, but with whom she had only recently become acquainted. My sister said she invariably judged by the mouth, and had scarcely ever been mistaken. A friend staying with us always carried away a distinct portrait of the color, shape and expression of the eye. I declared for the handshake, and so far have not had reason to change my opinion that this is the surest test, especially taken in connection with the laugh.

To begin with, there is the animal magnetism which must pass from one to the other. To take a few examples: The firm, honest, hearty handshake of a sincere man, perhaps rather rough, so that one feels cognizant of one's fingers for some time afterward, points to a character possibly somewhat wanting in tact and refinement, but genuine and true. Then how well I know the soft, silky, insinuating hand, which as one shakes it slips out of one's fingers. An Irishman, some one will say! Exactly. Who so clever as he to get out of awkward corners, never at a loss for the right word, or the laughable story to fill an awkward gap, or cover an annoying contretemps. Then there is the flabby hand belonging to people who never put themselves out. Again, we have the quick, nervous handshake of an excitable, nervous temperament, or its opposite, the nerveless, passive one of a person out of health. Then there is the hand that as you shake it seems to collapse. Don't trust the possessor of such a hand as that.

My pet abomination, though, is the fishy handshake which leaves on one the impression of having touched a toad or a snake. Beware of those hands and their owners.

Lastly, there is the fashionable, pump-handle shake, betokening too often the fickle kiler, who follows the whim of the hour.

THE CURRENT OF LIFE.

How Blood Is Described—But Little Known About It.

When the physiologist tells you that "blood is the nutritive fluid of the tissues of living creatures" he has "told you about all he or anybody else knows about the mysterious current of life," says the St. Louis Republic. To be sure, he can quote whole text books on the subject—can tell you about "dissolved fibrine, albumen, sodium, potassium," etc., that the liquor sanguineus contains; about the amoeboid movements of the corpuscles, and the rouleaux way in which these same corpuscles pile up when separated from the liquor sanguineus, and about nucleolus appearance of the same when they are examined with a microscope, and yet the whole reverts to the fact that "blood is a nutritive fluid, transparent and almost colorless when deprived of the minute solid bodies known as 'corpuscles.'" As may be inferred from the hints above given the color of blood depends entirely upon the presence of the corpuscles, which, by the way, are of two different tints, red and white—the proportion in the blood of a healthy adult woman or man being three white corpuscles to one thousand red ones. The size of the red blood corpuscles of the human being is only one thirty-two hundredth part of an inch in diameter—those in the blood of some of the lower animals being larger in some cases and smaller in others. A species of reptile, proteus, has the largest known blood cells, the average being one four-hundredth of an inch. The color of the blood is entirely dependent upon the presence of hemoglobin in the red corpuscles; but, it may be remarked as a curious fact, even these red corpuscles are only red when a considerable number of them are collected together—single cells being almost transparent and of a very light straw color. It has only been a few years since a distinguished European scientist announced to the astonished world that white blood cells were really the scavengers of the sanguineous fluid; that they were capable of independent motion, and that they occupied the time in catching and devouring microbes.

Gold Nuggets.

One of the largest and most remarkably shaped nuggets ever found was discovered in an Australian mine in 1897. It was flat and almost the exact counterpart in contour of a colossal human hand held open, with the exception of the thumb and forefinger, which were closed together in a manner so as to make it appear that the thumb was holding the finger in place. Its greatest length was twelve and a half inches and its greatest breadth eight inches, says an exchange. It was of the very purest gold, with but a little of foreign substances adhering (mostly between the "fingers") and weighed six hundred and seventeen ounces. The famous "Lady Brassy" nugget, also found in Australia, weighed fifty-one pounds of pure gold, worth two hundred and twenty-five dollars per pound. In 1891 a nugget of fifteen pounds weight, shaped exactly like a cross, with the exception of the right arm, was discovered in the Buris mine near the same place.

The Largest Room in the World.

The largest room in the world under one roof and unbroken by pillars is at St. Petersburg. It is six hundred and twenty feet long by one hundred and fifty in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can completely maneuver in it. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, and it exhibits remarkable engineering skill in the architecture.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the

Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

OF THE COUNTY.

Published Saturdays at

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF

JOB PRINTING OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.